

Society and it is now mounted in their collection at the State Capitol in Denver.

Junco montanus.—This new species was described by Mr. Ridgway about a year ago. He writes: "In our somewhat extensive series of *Junco montanus*, I find only one specimen from Colorado. This is a female, No. 109,943, U. S. N. M., collected at Pueblo, Oct. 29, 1886, by C. W. Beckham. There are several examples from New Mexico and Arizona; one from Fort Clark, Texas, two from El Paso, and one from the Sierra de los Patagone, Mexico. All are fall and winter birds."—W. W. COOK, *Fort Collins, Col.*

Some Additional New Mexican Birds.—In 'The Auk,' for October, 1898, Mr. W. I. Mitchell gives a list of the birds found by him in San Miguel County, New Mexico, during the summer of 1898. I spent about four months each summer in 1896 and 1897 at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, about 180 miles west and 200 miles south of where Mr. Mitchell conducted his observations, and give below a list of the birds found there which were not found by Mr. Mitchell in the vicinity of Las Vegas. These lists will tend to show that the boundary line of the range of some of the species mentioned comes between the two localities. The time I spent in New Mexico during the two summers ranged from the end of May to the middle of November, so that I was a little late for the breeding season, and it is probable that many of the birds which I do not give as breeding are really breeders in that locality.

The military reservation of Fort Bayard is a square, four miles each way, lying between the Black Range and the Santa Rita Mountains, and has an elevation of 6700 feet. The country is hilly and has no streams so large but what they dry up during the dry season, which lasts from September until July. Eighteen miles from the post is the Mimbres River. The climate and vegetation are the same as that described by Mr. Mitchell.

1. *Callipepla squamata*. SCALED PARTRIDGE.—Abundant, staying especially in the patches of cactus. Breeds, and I was told it is resident.
2. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Rare.
3. *Falco sparverius deserticolus*. DESERT SPARROW HAWK.—Fairly common, replacing the Sparrow Hawk, of which I saw none.
4. *Geococcyx californianus*. ROADRUNNER.—Abundant, feeding principally on insects. Found breeding late in May.
5. *Dryobates villosus hyloscopus*.—Fairly common wherever the trees are of a large size.
6. *Dryobates scalaris bairdi*. TEXAN WOODPECKER.—Moderately common.
7. *Antrostomus vociferus macromystax*. STEPHENS'S WHIP-POORWILL.—Uncommon. Found them breeding the middle of July, laying two eggs on the bare ground.

8. *Tyrannus vociferans*. CASSIN'S KINGBIRD.—Very abundant, taking the place of the Kingbird of the East, but not so pugnacious as the latter. Breeds, and after the nesting season was over they used to gather in some cottonwood trees near the house about dusk, and keep up a continuous shrieking, calling, and fighting until long after dark. Probably raises two broods a year.

9. *Contopus richardsonii*. WESTERN WOOD PEWEE.—Fairly common. Breeds, and while nesting does not hesitate to attack anything venturing in the neighborhood of its nest.

10. *Icterus parisorum*. SCOTT'S ORIOLE.—Rare; only one specimen taken, but I thought I saw it again.

11. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—A few of these came in the fall with the flocks of other Sparrows that arrived then.

12. *Junco hyemalis shufeldti*. SCHUFELDT'S JUNCO.—These became common in flocks towards the end of October and were sometimes associated with the other Sparrows.

13. *Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*. INTERMEDIATE SPARROW.—Uncommon. These also appeared in the fall.

14. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—Abundant where there were suitable places for it to breed. Found them nesting June 1.

15. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—Common and probably breeding.

16. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*. CURVE-BILLED THRASHER.—Abundant and breeds, being very fond of the cactus for a nesting site, and probably raising two broods a year. This bird is a sweet songster and is often kept as a cage-bird.

17. *Harporhynchus crissalis*. CRISSAL THRASHER.—Rare. I saw but few of them and principally in the fall.

18. *Parus inornatus griseus*. GRAY TITMOUSE.—Fairly common, singly and in pairs.

19. *Psaltriparus plumbeus*. LEAD-COLORED BUSH-TIT.—Common, and found generally in flocks in the groves of small pines and firs. More noticeable in the fall.

Mr. Mitchell speaks of *Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha* as being much more common than *Aphelocoma woodhousei*. Where I was it was just the opposite, as *A. woodhousei* was very common and breeding.—SIDNEY S. WILSON, *St. Joseph, Mo.*

Notes from Rhode Island.—The following records seem to me worthy of publication:—

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—At Jamestown, Conanicut Island, on September, 1898, I took a young male, and in the Newport Historical Society's Collection there is a young bird, sex not given, that was taken in the same locality in October, 1892, by Amon Parmenter.